

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869.

VOL. XVII--NO. 75.

TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the cash. Advertisements will be charged \$1.50 per square of ten lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuation. A liberal deduction made to parties who advertise by the year. Persons sending advertisements should mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbidden and charged accordingly. Transient advertisements must be paid for at the time of insertion. Advertising names of candidates for office, \$5.00 cash, in all cases. Obituary notices over five lines, charged at regular advertising rates. All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of corporations, societies, or individuals, will be charged as advertisements. Job work, such as Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, etc., will be executed at reasonable rates. The Proprietor will be promptly attended to. Communications, to secure insertion, must be accompanied by the name of the author.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, May 7, 1869.

Sprague and Abbott.

It may be set down as an inflexible rule that when men want to fight, and mean to fight with each other, they don't talk about it, but do it. All the talk is done after the pummeling part of the performance is over.

Our Poor Girls.

Somebody asks what becomes of our poor girls? Pretty much the same, we suppose, as becomes of our rich girls. They marry, eat, drink, sleep, rear children and die. A poor girl's life in the main points, is not unlike that of the girl born to wealth. The end is certain to be very similar.

Tax on Temporary Loans.

The opinion of the Internal Revenue Bureau on the question on the right to tax temporary loans of bankers and brokers as capital is still delayed. The decision, however, is believed now to have been made up, and is against the New York Assessor and in favor of the brokers.

The Imperialist.

"Show me the company you keep, and I will tell you what you are," runs an old saying. The Rochester Union says of the second number of the Imperialist: "Its last page is covered with sixteen business advertisements. Eleven of these are of leading Radical bond holders, bankers and other moneyed operators."

What Does it Mean?

A Washington letter says the army order recently promulgated which authorizes recruiting again, is wholly unexplained, in view of the reduction and consolidation of regiments which have just been effected. One of the objects is said to be to fill up the skeleton regiments, rather than consolidate some of the old men, whose time is nearly out, but Grant means war.

Indignation Meeting.

President Grant having recalled the nomination of a foreign consul because the nominee was caught in the act of stealing, an indignation meeting of newly appointed office-holders is proposed, to protest against such obnoxious interference with the reserved and essentially personal rights of government officials as a class.

Mr. Nelson.

The Nashville Press and Times says of Mr. Nelson, the East Tennessee candidate for Supreme Judge: "He is a popular man and a leading lawyer, and will make a strong candidate." The signs are quite favorable that Mr. Nelson will receive a large vote, without regard to party, on account of his high qualifications, his irreproachable character, and his peculiar fitness for the office in all respects.

The Quakers.

We agree with a contemporary print that the Quakers are excellent people. In business they are as honest as the sun, and they are moral in every respect. They are for peace, too. They don't mind urging other men to fight; but they will not themselves fight. No doubt they are proper people to take charge of the affairs of the Indians. But they are spoken of in connection with this matter as if they were the only pure and honest community in the United States. We beg leave to denounce this as a mistake. There be men who do not wear shad-bellied coats who respect other people's property with quite as much probity as they.

A Western paper announces the illness of its editor, piously adding: "All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers. The others need not, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing, according to good authority."

A Maine republican paper talks about "mendicant democrats." They can't be accused of begging for office under the present administration, at any rate.

Alleged Robbery at Chattanooga.

The Knoxville Press and Herald of Friday last contained a long and detailed account of a heavy robbery at Chattanooga, said to have occurred on the previous Wednesday night. The sum stolen is stated at \$9,400, six thousand of which belonged to the "School Fund"—about all that remained of the half million turned over by the rebels at the close of the war to the custody of the Brownlow party. The name of the party robbed is M. C. Wilcox, of Knoxville, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Knox county. The gentleman states that when he retired to his room at the Burns House, Chattanooga, on the night named, he placed the money, which was in an envelope in an inside pocket of his vest, under the pillow, and when he awoke in the morning it was gone. He thinks he was chloroformed, and that the robbery was effected by the use of that subtle agent. Mr. Wilcox proposes to make good the amount belonging to the "Sacred Fund" at his earliest convenience. Commenting upon the unfortunate affair, the Knoxville editor says:

What a strange fatality has attached to school money in Tennessee, ever since that "captured School Fund" was brought back into the State! It does seem that those wicked rebels who preserved the Fund so long, imparted to it some weird charm—some mystic power of evil—to plague the honest loyalists who are, *par excellence*, the guardians of the poor children of the State. It seems that neither safes nor vaults can confine it, nor bolts and bars protect it from the unseen and unsearchable rogues who seem to have been specially commissioned to gobble it up, either in small bills or large, as their necessities may require. The misfortune of Col. Wilcox is a sad one. It brings not only pecuniary loss to himself, but it is no doubt a source of deepest regret to him that the expectations of teachers, who have waited so long and yet so anxiously, for their compensation, should be even for a day disappointed. A prompt substitution of the amount of school money lost by the robbery at Chattanooga, is promised, however, and we hope there will be no necessity for delay in making it good.

Major Campbell Wallace.

The Cartersville Express pays the following compliment to Major Campbell Wallace, and embraces in its article some interesting and valuable railroad information to the attention of our readers is invited:

Major Campbell Wallace, Sam Tate, Wm. Smith and the President of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad have become the contractors for the construction of the North and South Road, in Alabama, which will run from Decatur to Montgomery, a distance of about 100 miles. It will cost about \$2,000,000, and two years and a half given to complete the contract. These facts we elicited from Major Campbell Wallace, on Monday last, who was then on his way to Montgomery to begin operations. The principal management of the whole work has been committed to his hands, which is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be pushed forward to an early completion.

No gentleman ever came into Georgia as perfect a stranger as was Major Wallace, who proved himself to be more of a gentleman, and was more highly esteemed and beloved by our people universally.

Governor Senter.

The Memphis Avalanche prints an editorial severe on the acting Governor, but sweet on Col. Stokes. We quote the closing paragraph:

In looking at the temporary Governor as we see him now, why should we expect anything from him, to the advantage and advancement of our people? We do not perceive the slightest ground for hope. Nay, more is to be expected from Stokes, with all his bitter antecedents and treacherous anathemas. It is said that, in his recent speech at Nashville, he did not lean very favorably toward the militia, and the thought the useless burden might be removed that the further continuance of political disabilities was not desirable—and that it was his earnest wish to promote harmony and prosperity in Tennessee by a liberal course as Governor. Is this true? Or is he misrepresented? If it be true, he has said more, and felt more liberality than has yet emanated from Senter, and far more merits the cordial approbation of every man who would have the shackles stricken from his limbs and the gag removed from his mouth.

Col. Stokes.

The Nashville Banner a few mornings ago astonished its readers with the following paragraph, to which attention is invited:

We predict that Stokes will be square out in favor of universal suffrage and no taxation without representation before the canvass is over, and that he will not abide the decision of the Convention if it should not nominate him. If we are not grievously mistaken in the changed sentiments of our Republican fellow-citizens, the most liberal man will get the largest number of Republican votes.

An American wine firm has 1,500,000 gallons of grape wine in vats in San Francisco.

Gov. Senter has issued a proclamation setting aside the registration of Giles county.

Our Admirable Congress.

In an article headed as above, the National Intelligencer of the 20th ultimo, offers the following picture of the Forty-First Congress:

We echo, therefore, the general voice when we pronounce the present Congress utterly worthless and effete. If we look at the material of which it is composed, or at the work, the result is the same. Such a legislature is a crying injustice and reproach to the country. It does not reflect its ability, its patriotism, or its integrity. All over the land there is to be found in retirement ample material for a Congress which, if not equal to those in the past, shall at least be a wonderful improvement on that which now is. It is easy to pick out statesmen, thoughtful and good men, who, if in Congress, could do much for the country. There are many such at the North, in the West, and at the South. Shall we not have these again to help us? Is the country in that condition when the machinery of the Government can be run without brains? If the South is to form a part of the Republic, or of the Empire, as the radicals begin to say it shall be, would it not be well to let intellect take a part in its public councils? To-day, instead of its statesmen really able, to whom, however, bigotry has ascribed undue powers as a reason for exclusion, it is represented by the carpet-bagger! It would be better perhaps, instead of these to have honest colored negroes in Congress, for then perhaps the cheat would be plain, the reform more speedy. All over the land we find its best thought, its noblest, worthiest statesmen, occupying the post of private station, while corrupt and mediocre men bear sway, make speeches, and afflict labor and capital with their rapacity and blunders.

"The Hour and the Man."

Under this heading the Imperialist of April 17 has the following paragraph:

We have received many letters during the past week asking us to name our candidate for Imperial honors. Many earnest inquirers have said to us: "We would heartily support the movement if we were sure that the man chosen to rule would be the proper man for the high and responsible office." To such questions we have only one answer to make.

Whenever a nation is ripe for a political or social revolution, it has never yet failed to produce the man competent to direct the emergency. Let no one suppose, which we call equality, has so extensively and thoroughly permeated the manhood of America that there is not to be found one American who can successfully wield the powers and direct the destinies of the nation. When the proper time has come this man will be known, and when the transition from the republic to the empire is fully completed, the moral and intellectual worth of the country will not hesitate to support and sustain him.

Popular opinion, so far as it has been developed on the subject, seems to be divided between Senator Brownlow and President Grant. We will endeavor to keep our readers advised as the revolution progresses.

From Cuba.

Key West, April 29.—The following important dispatch was received here by mail from Bayamo, Cuba. Count Valmaseda, commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation whereof the following are the chief features:

1. Every native male over fifteen years, found away from his residence without sufficient cause, will be executed.
2. Every uninhabited dwelling and every uninhabited dwelling, where a white flag is undisplayed, will be reduced to ashes.
3. All women away from their houses, will come to Bayamo, or they will be brought by force.

The proclamation is dated Bayamo, April 4. The revolution in the eastern department is gaining strength. The Spanish troops in that portion of the Island are suffering from sickness. The Cubans are besieging and constantly harassing them. Captures of various convoys has caused a scarcity of supplies and ammunition.

Can This be True.

The New York Express announced nearly two weeks ago, the report that a Federal officer was deeply interested in the publication known as the Imperialist; but did not mention names. The Newark Daily Journal of the 20th, makes the astounding statement that the Imperialist is edited under the auspices and at the cost of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Adolph Borie, and alleges that Grant himself has been distributing copies to his friends.

Considerably Speculated.

The Opelika Locomotive states that the measles is having a very successful run in that town, and knows of three grown dry goods clerks, two negro drymen, one lawyer, twenty-five school children, one class-leader, one Jew and two scoundrels, who are now having benefits.

The Iron Clad in Georgia.

In the United States District Court at Savannah, on the 29th ultimo, in the case of Wm. Horn vs. James Rider, insurance company, defendant's counsel demanding that the jury subscribe to the iron-clad oath of January 17, 1862. The oath, on being read to them, every juror left the box, and the case fell through for want of a jury.

Our King.

We clip the subjoined bit of gossip and prophecy from the correspondence of an exchange, which may have some interest for the readers and patrons of the Imperialist:

The hideous corruption which has grown up under Congressional sovereignty will be an excuse for the assumption of these extra powers by the Executive if the emergency arises. The President's course in one respect seems to point straight in this direction.—Those who have criticized and derided his habit of appointing to office his personal friends, will do well to consider that perhaps the habit is a feature of a far-reaching policy. An anecdote has come to light in this connection:

In the early part of last year General Grant was speaking to a somewhat noted politician in regard to certain appointments by President Johnson at the instance of some of the President's Congressional enemies. "I don't think," said Grant, "that it is ever wise in a ruler to appoint other people's friends to office. I remember a conversation I once had with ex-Senator Wescott, of Florida, which illustrates my view of this matter. Wescott, a shrewd, curious old fellow, stated that when he was made secretary of Florida, he found the condition of the territory very much disorganized. All the public officials were quarrelling, for the reason that previous secretaries (at that time the Territory was not dignified by a Provisional Governor) had appointed to minor offices people who had come to them endorsed by politicians. 'Now,' said Wescott, 'I adopted a different rule. When a man came to me with the endorsement of Smith, Brown or Jones, I promptly told him that the only appointments I should make were appointments of men who were prepared to swear by me and stick by me alone, through thick and thin; who would thus be indebted to me for their position—not to anybody else. The consequence was, I had a homogeneous government.'

I was afterward chosen first Governor of Florida, and first Senator from that State." Grant is evidently striving to build up a "homogeneous government" on this same principle of putting his own friends into office. It is the deliberate opinion of men who know him best, that he aims to utilize this government for his personal interest; that he has no notion of ever surrendering his seat in the White House; that he will retain himself in power, legally, if he can—forcibly, if he must.

Senator Chandler.

The Chicago Times referring to Senator Chandler's recent terrific speech against Great Britain says:

Considering that Zachariah Chandler was insultingly snubbed by Wigfall, of Texas, and did not resent the insult, and that among the congressional cowards at Bull Run he made the best time in returning to Washington from the battlefield, and that he had his nose pulled and a milk-pitcher broken over his head by Hannegan, of Indiana, and that he has given abundant proofs that he has no more courage than Bob Acres, or Ancient Pistol, it is singular that he will adhere to his habit of indulgence in swag.

Another writer says:

When the character of Mr. Chandler's speech was explained to Mr. Thurston, the British Minister, he laughed scornfully and exclaimed, "Pshaw! very good speech to tickle Yankee Doodle's vanity, but nothing more in it. *Vox et præterea nihil.* America can't afford to go to war with us, you know, and we must be frightened with threats of that kind."

Lee and Grant.

The New York Day-Book tells the following, which, if it be a story, has nevertheless a deep moral in it:

Lingard, at his theatre on Broadway, is in the habit of personating the character of living men of note. The other night he came out in the character of Gen. Lee, looking, it is said, perfectly like that distinguished hero, and the whole audience responded with loud and prolonged applause. But his next character, immediately following that of Lee, was Grant, which caused only the faintest response from four or five individuals. We have no doubt that this incident reflects very faithfully the relative popularity of Lee and Grant in this city. New York needs reconstructing more than New Orleans does, or even than Richmond.

Gen. Early on His Muscle.

The News, published at Bristol-on-the-Line, contains the following account of a little affair at Lynchburg town:

"On Saturday last Gen. Jubal A. Early refused to recognize Mr. R. H. Glass who called upon and spoke to him. To the question of Mr. Glass as to whether it was intended as an insult Gen. Early replied affirmatively, and was at once struck by Mr. Glass, who was in turn knocked down by General Early. We have this statement from more than one gentleman from Lynchburg, and suppose it is true.

The Indians Again.

A letter from the Indian territory says those Indians that have refused to come in on any terms, are committing depredations on the border, and have killed three men within the past three weeks. Those here, while they appear to desire peace, are profuse in their promises of future good conduct, still they are only waiting for the grass to fatten their horses and the issue of their goods, when the western frontier of Kansas and the northern counties of Texas will be again the scene of their butcheries.

The Sprague-Abbott difficulty has been settled without a fight, and to the mutual satisfaction of the parties

Immigration to the South.

The Reporter, published at Lagrange, Ga., one of the ablest and most vigorous journals in that State, has the following sensible, straightforward talk about immigration:

There is a great desire on the part of the Southern people for an influx of population from abroad into the South. We want capitalists and industrious men—farmers, mechanics and laborers. All such are cordially invited and will receive a hearty welcome when they come. That such will come there can be no doubt. Every inducement is offered to that end—cheap lands and a plenty of it, with a climate that excels all others in point of healthfulness, &c. We want settlers, and not speculators, and mendicant office-seekers with nothing but carpet-bags in their hands filled with Radical tracts to incite political turmoil and strife. We want good and peaceful citizens as free-holders and laborers, who will come among us to assist in developing the vast resources of this rich and fertile country.

We don't want trading politicians and rapacious office-seekers whose only object will be to disorganize society with political broils. We don't want none but true men and women—those who will take a pride in building up the prosperity of the country as well as their own. We offer all such cheap lands and a cordial welcome and a happy home and warm friends.

So let all good men abroad come and live with us if they desire to better their condition and can do so by coming. This is bound to be the greatest section of country on the face of the globe when peace and quiet, so much desired by our citizens, shall be restored. We repeat we do not want politicians; we have a surfeit of them already, unless they were better.

Newspapers.

We clip the following from the Watchman, Athens, Georgia, one of the best and neatest of our exchanges:

Newspapers are like men and women. We never yet saw a man or woman with an honest, open, bright countenance, and dressed in a neat, cleanly and tidy style, who was not entertaining in their conversation, and not only so, but at all times a pleasant companion. It is just so with newspapers. A clean, neat genteelly-printed sheet is always a thing of beauty; and welcome at every fire-side; while the dingy, grizzly-gray, blurred and badly-printed concern, whatever may be its contents, is looked upon with a certain degree of loathing.

In seeking mental food, we are governed pretty much by the same rules which obtain in reference to bodily sustenance. However rich the viands—however faultless the cooking—a meal served up in filthy dishes, cracked plates spread on a dirty table-cloth, laid in a nasty dining room—so far from tempting the appetite, will but serve to nauseate the stomach—while plain and simple food, handsomely served up with cleanly surroundings, will please the taste of an epicure.

An editor's taste and intellect—his mental and moral qualities—may generally be measured by the appearance of his paper. We have never yet known a first-rate man "run" a dingy-looking paper.

Mrs. Cady Stanton.

This lady is one of the strongest-minded, and a famous advocate of female suffrage. Here are her expectations of the next two decades:

"Twenty Years! Why I expect to be walking the golden streets of the New Jerusalem by that time, talking with Noah, Moses and Aaron about the flood; the Pharaohs; the journey through the Red Sea and the Wilderness. We shall be holding conventions by that time on the banks of the Jordan, with Eve, Sarah, Rebecca, Huldah, Deborah, Miriam, Ruth, Naomi, Sheba, Esther, Vashti, Mary, Elizabeth, Priscilla and Phoebe, Typhena and Typhosa, and all the strong-minded women honorably mentioned in sacred history. Do you not know that I have vowed not to go disfranchised into the Kingdom of Heaven."

The South.

The paragraph annexed is from the New York Commercial, an organ of the Radical party:

All classes of our people have a common interest in the prosperity of the South. Another season's good crops in that section of the country will do more to place the nation in a condition to resume specie payments than all the theories of politicians, or the long-drawn out wisdom of Congress. Through much distress and misery the South, in spite of politicians and the blunders of legislators, is now entering upon a new and substantial career of prosperity that may soon eclipse the glories of the West and North.

It appears that Col. Crowe, confirmed as Governor of New Mexico, cannot take the test oath, and so cannot assume the duties of his office till Congress relieves him from this disability by direct legislation.

A rail-splitter in Howard, Wisconsin, was lately caught in the cleft of a log by the slipping out of the wedge, and died after a few hour of extreme torture.

Orchards should be cultivated as carefully as corn-fields. Laying down in grass is injurious to the trees. Good crops may be raised between the rows of trees without damaging the roots.

A new weekly paper, the New Administration, is to be published at Memphis. It puts out thirty-nine articles of belief, and says it is "anecdotaly reconstructing."

Furious Tornado and Waterspout on the Ohio.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

From the officers of the steamer Leonora No. 2, which arrived in port last evening, we get information of a most destructive hurricane which swept across the country above Wickliffe's landing, thirty-five miles up the river, on Wednesday afternoon. While the Leonora was moored at the landing, about 4:30 o'clock, the pilot on duty saw two immense clouds come together a short distance off. In a few minutes a terrific hurricane, rendered still more awful by deafening thunder and blinding lightning, rushed with indescribable fury across the river, just above the landing. Immediately on reaching the stream the fierce tornado lifted a great body of the water and hurled it along over the bank, deluging the vicinity and exciting the utmost terror among the people. The path of the hurricane was about one hundred yards in width. Throughout this track for miles, on both sides of the river, the devastation was such that houses, trees, fences, &c., were all up and scattered like straws in all directions. The air was densely filled with huge limbs of trees and other fragments, and the whole region of the storm was in a state of chaos. In the general destruction the dwelling of a Mr. Goshier was blown down, and that of David Hogan was completely razed. In the latter house were four or five persons, all of whom were more or less injured. Sid Lee's barn and a new dwelling near by were moved. A lookout on station at the landing was blown entirely away. Although the Leonora lay some distance below the line of the main hurricane, all of her sky-lights were shattered, and the glass hurried into the cabin, creating a wild panic among the passengers. If the boat had been within full range of the squall she would have gone up the spout tetotally. The most skillful pilot could not have saved her. This terrible blast was followed by rain that fell in torrents and flooded the whole region around. It is difficult to estimate the extent of the injury suffered by the victims of this storm, but it is certainly very great.

Why Go Without Apples?

A tree is as easily cultivated as a hill of corn. If you plant corn four feet apart each way, in the place of the fourth hill, substitute a young apple tree. This brings your trees nearly one rod apart each way. When you cultivate your corn you cultivate your trees. Husk your corn, and leave the stalk standing. They protect the trees from driving winds and the scorching sun. A few ears, left on the stalks, will furnish food for the rabbits, and they will not eat the trees. As the trees grow next to the trees, the expense of growing an orchard in this way will not be felt. Many trees commence to bear the second, third and fourth years after planting, and the time is short before you have a supply of fruit for home use.

Settled at Last.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the following decision in the case of Eden Kelly vs. Edward Owens, an appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-wit: That any alien white woman married to a citizen of the United States is a citizen under the act of the 10th of February, 1857, which is in the following language: "Any woman who might be lawfully naturalized under existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen of the United States." There has hitherto been a great diversity of opinion as to the construction of the above act by the lawyers of the country, but the above decision settles the matter beyond controversy.

To Mail Contractors.

General Smith, the second assistant Postmaster-General, has issued an order to the clerks of the inspection division of his office directing that in the future they adhere strictly to the letter of the contract, in which it is stipulated that in all cases where failure occurs, the amount that would have been paid had the trip been performed in carrying the mails shall be deducted from the amount payable to the contractor, no matter what the failure may have been. This order is intended to enforce more thoroughly and strictly the contracts for carrying the mails.

Farmers as Flour Dealers.

We copy the paragraph below from an exchange. If there is not some mistake about it, we would like to know where the Commissioner obtains his authority for such a ruling:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that farmers have no right to have their grain manufactured into flour, and then sell the flour in any manner without paying a license to the government. And if they do they are liable to the penalties provided by law.

Spirits vs. Water.

The "oldest inhabitant" has been reading a series of articles on the adulteration of liquors, and has arrived at a somewhat singular conclusion. The analysis of those liquors showed an average of about sixty-five parts of water and thirty-five of spirits. "They don't give the spirits a fair chance," said the aged bacchanal; "they'll keep on fooling with water until it depopulates the earth."

To Clean Glass.

Common newspaper is one of the best articles. The chemical operation of some ingredient of the printing ink gives a beautiful polish. Slightly moisten a piece of paper; roll it up and rub the glass; then take a dry, soft piece and repeat the process. No flint will remain, as in the case of using cloth.